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(54) Sealant composition.

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Description**SEALANT COMPOSITION**

This invention relates to sealant compositions, particularly for sealing joints. It is particularly concerned with anaerobic sealant compositions used in sealing joints in pipework and other fluid conduits, particularly joints between interfitting male and female co-axial components, especially threaded components.

Plumbers currently use a variety of sealants for sealing joints in pipework. The traditional form of sealant is a combination of a hemp cord (which is laid in the helical thread of one component) and a linseed oil formulation known as "bosswhite". This involves an undesirable amount of manual labour. Anaerobic acrylic resin compositions, which cure spontaneously when oxygen is excluded as a result of assembly of interfitting components, are commercially available as pipe sealants, but they are sometimes criticised on the ground that the composition does not provide a leak-proof seal in a short enough time. Plumbers wish to be able to test a joint in pipework under pressure immediately after interfitting of the components.

Modification of the sealant composition to reduce the cure time is generally not acceptable because a plumber needs to be able to adjust the relative angular position of two components by as much as 45° for some time, at least 24 hours after assembly of the components without breaking the seal. It is desirable therefore that the sealant composition should seal the joint almost immediately but should not lock the joint, at least for 24 hours.

Particulate fillers have been added to such compositions but they tend to increase the viscosity of the composition to the extent that it is difficult to apply.

Aramid fibre pulp, such as that sold under the Trade Mark KEVLAR by E.I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., has been described as a thixotrope for sealants, adhesives and coatings (Frances et al, Adhesives Age, April 1988, 27-30). Frances et al of E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. tested aramid fibre pulp in a number of adhesives and sealants including epoxy, neoprene, PVC, plastisol, asphalt, polybutadiene, polyurethane and silicone. American Fillers & Abrasives Inc. of 14 Industrial Park Drive, Bangor, Michigan 49013, U.S.A. offers KEVLAR pulps for use in adhesives, sealants, coatings, etc. to give thixotropic properties at low addition levels (Adhesives & Sealants Newsletter, March 14, 1988). However there is no teaching concerning the use of aramid fibre pulp in an anaerobic acrylate polymer composition, or of the effect of such pulp in achieving a rapid seal with an anaerobic joint sealing composition.

The present invention provides an anaerobic liquid sealant composition which contains short portions of one or more types of fibre as a filler.

The short portions of fibre may be chopped fibres such as chopped aramid fibres, polyethylene fibres or carbon fibres. The fibres are most preferably highly fibrillated. It is preferred to use a polymeric fibre pulp, particularly aramid and polyethylene fibre

pulps. As described by Frances et al, aramid fibre pulp comprises very short, highly fibrillated fibres produced by fracturing the crystalline structure of aramid fibres. The polymeric fibre may be of the kind described as "expanded" aramid or "expanded" polyethylene fibres. The fibrillated fibres have curled, branched and ribbon-like fibrils.

The composition should contain a quantity of the short fibre portions which is effective in achieving a rapid seal but which is not so great as to clog an application nozzle or to increase the viscosity of the composition to a level at which the composition becomes unmanageable and difficult to apply to components which are to be sealed. A composition viscosity in the range of about 50,000-500,000 mPa.s or cP is suitable. All viscosities mentioned in this specification and/or claims are measured on a Brookfield RVT Viscometer with spindle 7 at 2.5 r.p.m. and at a temperature of 25°C.

The fibres preferably constitute from about 0.1% to about 5%, preferably about 0.2-2%, more particularly about 0.25-1.0%, by weight of the sealant composition. The fibres suitably have a diameter in the range from 10 to 100 micrometres, preferably 10-20, more particularly 12-15 micrometres, and a nominal average length in the range from 0.5 millimetres (preferably 1mm, more particularly 1.5mm) to 5 millimetres (preferably 4mm, more particularly 2.5mm). The fibre pulp preferably has a surface area of about 8-10m²/gram and a bulk density of less than about 25 lbs/cu.ft, preferably less than about 20 lbs/cu.ft, most preferably less than about 15 lbs/cu.ft.

Short portions of organic and/or inorganic fibres other than aramid or carbon fibres may also be used. Mixtures of two or more types of fibre may be used. The fibres should be flexible and not brittle so that they will not break up in use. They must be compatible with the anaerobic monomers and with other ingredients in the composition. They must be acceptable for handling in accordance with recognised Health and Safety standards. For use on water pipelines, they should also be compatible with potable water.

It is believed that the incorporation of the fibres into the anaerobic sealant composition does not affect the curing behaviour of the composition. However it is believed that when pressure is applied to a joint immediately after initiation of curing of the composition, the leak paths which would otherwise develop through the composition are blocked by a bulking effect of the short fibre portions in the presence of liquid. This cannot be achieved by the use of particulate fillers alone. Therefore it is believed that the unexpected advantage achieved by the present invention is not based on a thixotropic effect of the short fibre portions but is related to their unique bulking effect. Resistance to "sag" or "slump" of the composition is not important whereas resistance to leaking of air under pressure shortly after initiation of curing of the anaerobic composition

is crucial to the success of the invention.

It is however useful to include one or more particulate fillers in the composition, in addition to the short portions of fibre. Preferred fillers include fumed silica and/or micronized polyethylene. The particulate filler may suitably comprise from 1-20%, preferably 7-12% by weight of the sealant composition. The proportions of particulate filler and short fibre portions relative to one another should be chosen so as to achieve good flow characteristics and workability. Normally the quantity of particulate filler should be substantially greater than that of the short fibre portions e.g. in a ratio from 6:1 to 40:1, preferably from 12:1 to 25:1, more particularly about 20:1.

Anaerobic compositions are based on polymerizable acrylate ester monomers. The term "acrylate" as used herein includes "methacrylate". At least a portion of the acrylate monomer may be a di- or other polyacrylate ester. Suitable polyacrylate ester monomers are di-, tri-and tetraethyleneglycol dimethacrylate; dipropylene glycol dimethacrylate; polyethyleneglycol dimethacrylate; polypropylene glycol dimethacrylate; di(pentamethyleneglycol) dimethacrylate; tetraethyleneglycol di(chloracrylate); diglycerol diacrylate; diglycerol tetramethacrylate; tetramethylene dimethacrylate; ethylene dimethacrylate; butyleneglycol dimethacrylate; neopentylglycol diacrylate; and trimethylolpropane triacrylate. General reference is made to U.S. Patents 3,041,322; 3,043,820; 3,046,262; 3,300,547; 3,425,988; and 3,435,012.

Other anaerobic compositions contain a higher proportion of monofunctional acrylate esters (esters containing one acrylate group); preferably the esters are those with a relatively polar alcoholic moiety. Typical examples of compounds within this category are 3-phenyl propyl methacrylate; cyclohexylmethacrylate; tetrahydrofurfuryl methacrylate; hydroxyethyl acrylate; hydroxypropyl methacrylate; t-butylaminoethyl methacrylate; cyanoethylacrylate and chloroethyl methacrylate.

Particularly suitable anaerobic compositions are described in European Patent Application EP 0,140,006 A2 of Dr. Gerhard Piestert which relates to sealants comprising polymerisable monomer components, a permanent adhesive substance and an initiator system. The monomer components have a low proportion of polyfunctional acrylate esters, up to 20% by weight of the total composition, while the remainder of the monomer components comprises one or more monofunctional acrylate esters. The monofunctional acrylate ester preferably comprises 10-89% by weight of the composition, more particularly 19-35% by weight, while the polyfunctional acrylate ester preferably comprises 1-10% by weight of the composition. The permanent adhesive substance, which is dissolved in the monomers, and which may be present in an amount from to 80% by weight, preferably 35 to 60% by weight, of the total composition, preferably comprises a polyacrylate such as the poly(butyl acrylate) which is commercially available from BASF (Badische Anilin- & Soda-Fabrik AG) under the Trade Mark ACRONAL 4F. This polyacrylate, which is of relatively low

molecular weight, is fluid at room temperature; as a 50% solution in ethyl acetate it has a viscosity at 20°C (according to DIN53211, 4mm orifice) of 40-60 secs, and behaves as a polymeric plasticiser.

- 5 Another class of polyacrylate ester monomers utilized in anaerobic sealant compositions are the isocyanate monoacrylate reaction products described in U.S. Patent No. 3,424,988 of Toback and Gorman, issued 4th February 1969.
- 10 In addition to the monomers and (where appropriate) plasticiser, an anaerobic composition normally contains an initiator (particularly a peroxy compound), and an accelerator (particularly an amine) and a stabiliser. General reference is made to British Patent GB 1,422,439. Other ingredients which are also conventionally added to anaerobic sealant compositions such as plasticisers and pigments may also be present. In the composition of the present invention, a plasticiser or extender of the kind described in EP 0,140,006 A2 which is a low molecular weight viscous liquid is preferably present.
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The invention is illustrated in the following Examples.

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EXAMPLE 1

An anaerobic sealant composition (hereafter called 'Y') was made up as follows:

	<u>% W/W</u>
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Methacrylate monomer A	27.0
Methacrylate monomer B	3.0
Plasticizer (ACRONAL 4F)	56.0
35 Cumene Hydroperoxide (90%)	1.0
Saccharin	1.0
1,2,3,4-Tetrahydro quinoline	0.5
Stabilizer	1.0
40 Pigment	0.5
Particulate filler	9.5
Dry Aramid fibre pulp	0.5

The methacrylate monomers A and B were 3-Phenylpropylmethacrylate and ethylene glycol dimethacrylate respectively.

The plasticiser was ACRONAL 4F from BASF which has been described above.

The stabiliser was 2% 1,4-Naphthoquinone in polyethylene dimethacrylate.

The pigment was titanium dioxide paste in polyester - commercially available from Pigment Dispersions Inc., New Jersey, U.S.A. as PDI 1100. The particulate filler was equal parts of fumed silicon dioxide and micronized polyethylene.

The aramid fibre pulp was obtained from E.I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co. Inc. under the Trade Mark KEVLAR Merge 6F218 Dry Pulp.

According to published Du Pont information it has the following properties:

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Dry Pulp Merge 6F218

+ 14 Mesh	4 ± 2
-14 + 30 Mesh	17 ± 3
-30 + 50 Mesh	33 ± 5
-50 + 100 Mesh	26 ± 2
-100 Mesh	20 ± 4
Canadian Std. Freeness	300-425
Nominal Average Length	Approx. 2mm
BET Surface Area, m ² /g	10
Moisture, %	4-7
Bulk Density, lbs/cu. ft.	9

A similar composition (hereafter called "Z") was made up with 2% w/w aramid fibre pulp. A similar composition without any aramid fibre pulp (hereafter called "X") was used for comparative purposes.

The compositions prepared as above were used in pipe sealing tests on 0.75 inch (19mm) mildsteel threaded pipe fittings. The liquid composition was applied to the male fittings in conventional manner, and the male fitting was then screwed into the female fitting, as a result of which the curing of the anaerobic composition was initiated. Each of the compositions cured to an elastic-plastic consistency, somewhat similar to chewing gum.

Air pressure was applied to the joint, which was held in a reservoir of water. The pressure was held for approximately 1 minute and observations were made as to whether any air bubbles escaped from the joint into the water. Two series of tests were carried out, one series immediately after assembly of the fittings and the second series 1 hour after assembly of the fittings. The results are set out below:

Formulation	Time to Test	Result
X	Immediate	Failure at less than 1 Bar
Y	Immediate	4 out of 6 samples passed at 2 Bar
Z	Immediate	5 out of 6 samples passed at 2 Bar ⁺
X	1 hour	Failure at 2 Bar
Y	1 hour	All samples passed at 6 Bar
Z	1 hour	All samples passed at 6 Bar

+ One sample failed due to a loose fitting.

1 Bar = 0.1 MPa

All of the joints remained adjustable for 24 hours after assembly. In the case of compositions Y and Z, the seal was re-established immediately after adjust-

ment.

EXAMPLE 2

In order to demonstrate that the improvement in sealing capability as a result of adding fibre pulp was not due to an increase in thickening of the composition, the following further compositions having a viscosity of the order of 200,000 mPa.s were prepared. Composition A was similar to composition Y but it contained no Aramid fibre pulp. The quantity of filler was increased by about 1% w/w as compared to composition Y. This composition had a viscosity of 184,000 mPa.s.

Composition B was also similar to Composition Y but the particulate filler was omitted and the quantity of dry Aramid fibre pulp was increased to 1.5% w/w. This composition had a viscosity of 204,000 mPa.s. It was relatively difficult to handle because of dryness.

Composition Y has a viscosity of 184,000 mPa.s. For experimental purposes, viscosities of 184,000 mPa.s and 204,000 mPa.s are regarded as similar.

Sealing capability was tested using a laboratory rig with a set fixed gap, rather than a threaded fitting which may have a variation in the gap which the product has to seal. The laboratory rig consists of an aluminium base with a flat circular flange having 100mm outside diameter and a flange width 10mm. Each composition was applied to this flange face and the seal was completed by a flat glass plate which was placed over the flange and clamped at a gap of 0.125mm.

A pressure of 1.5 p.s.i. over atmospheric was applied inside the rig and the time taken for a leak path to develop after assembly of the rig (i.e. clamping of the flat glass plate) was determined by observation through the glass.

The results were as follows:

40	Composition	Time to leak	
		Test 1	Test 2
	A	20 seconds	15 seconds
	B	50 seconds	55 seconds
	Y		70 seconds

Comparison of compositions B and Y against Composition A shows the advantage achieved by addition of the fibre pulp in compositions of similar viscosity.

Claims

1. An anaerobic liquid sealant composition which contains short portions of one or more types of fibre as a filler.

2. A composition according to Claim 1 wherein the fibres are highly fibrillated.

3. A composition according to Claim 1 wherein the short portions of fibre comprise aramid fibre pulp.

4. A composition according to Claim 1 wherein the fibres constitute from about 0.1% to about 5%, by weight of the sealant composition.

5. A composition according to Claim 4 wherein the fibres constitute from about 0.2% to about 2.0% by weight of the sealant composition.

6. A composition according to Claim 5 wherein the fibres constitute from about 0.25% to about 1.0% by weight of the sealant composition.

7. A composition according to Claim 1 wherein the fibres have an average length in the range from 0.5 to 4.0 millimetres.

8. A composition according to Claim 1 wherein the fibres have a diameter in the range

from 10 to 100 micrometres.

9. A composition according to Claim 1 wherein the anaerobic composition is based on a mixture of polymerizable acrylate ester monomers having a low proportion of polyfunctional acrylate ester, up to 20% by weight of the total composition, while the remainder of the monomer components comprises one or more monofunctional acrylate esters.

10. A composition according to Claim 9 wherein a plasticiser is present in an amount from 10 to 80% by weight of the total composition.

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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 89 30 7473

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)						
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim							
X	EP-A-0 089 889 (UNION CARBIDE) * Page 2, lines 11-32; page 10, line 11 - page 11, line 6; claims 1-3 *	1,2,3, 10	C 09 K 3/10						
D,A	US-A-3 435 012 (B.W. NORDLANDER et al.) * Examples 1,2,3; claims 1,3 *	9							
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5)						
			C 09 K						
<p>The present search report has been drawn up for all claims</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Place of search</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Date of completion of the search</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Examiner</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">THE HAGUE</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">09-07-1990</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">LEDER M.</td> </tr> </table> <p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>				Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner	THE HAGUE	09-07-1990	LEDER M.
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